

CHAPTER 109.

A SUPPLEMENT to an ACT, entitled, an Act relating to Writs of Capias ad Satisfaciendum, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.*

* Chap. 42.

See note to the original law, ante page 255.

In certain cases plaintiff may proceed against defendant,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in case any writ of capias ad satisfaciendum has been or shall be issued out of the court of chancery, on which there hath been or shall be an arrest of the defendant or defendants, if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, with the consent of the defendant or defendants, have elected, or shall elect, not to call the said execution during the term to which it was or may be returnable, it shall be lawful for such plaintiff or plaintiffs to proceed against every such defendant or defendants, and his, her or their heirs, devisees, executors or administrators, by a new execution, or such other process as the nature of the case may require, for such sum of money or tobacco as may remain unsatisfied on his, her or their judgment or decree, in the same manner that he, she or they, might have done if such defendant or defendants had not been arrested on the former writ of execution.

See 1785, ch. 72, sec. 25, ante page 222.

CHAPTER 111.

AN ACT to incorporate certain persons in every Christian Church or Congregation in this State.

Supplementary and other acts, November, 1809, ch. 139; 1814, ch. 58; and 1815, ch. 222.

See 1798, ch. 24, ante page 359.

Preamble.

WHEREAS petitions from many religious societies have annually been preferred to this legislature, and many are now before them, praying acts of incorporation, and it is reasonable and proper that all denominations of christians within this state, whose members conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, should receive and enjoy equal rights and privileges, without partiality, preference or distinction, in all things concerning the temporalities and government of their churches, congregations and societies: And whereas also it is necessary to their welfare that they should be empowered to hold and acquire certain portions of property in a corporate or congregational capacity, and enter into various engagements of a civil or temporal nature, which can only be done by assistance of the general assembly, which assistance may nevertheless be rightfully granted without disturbing private opinions, or affecting the rights of judgment in matters of religion, or imposing an involuntary burthen on any person whatsoever: And whereas it is most convenient to make provisions for their respective situations by a general law, which shall reach their several